

ever they are they must come in front of the German war debt.

The Prime Minister continued:

"The first consideration in the minds of the Allies will be the interests of the people upon whom the Germans have made war and not in the interests of the German people who have made war and have been guilty of that crime."

Would Hold Kaiser Responsible.

With regard to the ex-German Emperor, the Premier said:

"There is absolutely no doubt that he has committed a crime against the international right, and there is absolutely no doubt that he ought to be held responsible for it so far as the European Allies are concerned."

The Premier said he hoped that America would take the same view when President Wilson arrived as to when the demand that would be put forward on the part of the European Allies "to make the Kaiser and his accomplices responsible for this terrible crime."

Referring to a letter said to have been written by a British General to the French General in which the British officer was quoted as saying it was proposed to establish a British national army of twenty divisions based on conscription, but that "the Cabinet would not touch this until after the elections and then not until this league of nations nonsense has been discussed at the peace conference," Premier Lloyd George said:

"The Cabinet never heard of the scheme. So far as the Cabinet is concerned it is purely an expression of the opinion of some General."

CHURCHILL PLEADS FOR NEW IRELAND

Says Britain Is Ready to Yield Autonomy.

DUNDEE, Scotland, Dec. 11.—Col. Winston Spencer Churchill, Minister of Munitions, speaking here yesterday, emphasized the impossibility of coercing Ulster in the matter of home rule for Ireland, and said that the present Government is anxious that the problem be solved as soon as possible. In discussing this feature of the election campaign Col. Churchill said:

"Before we can reach a definite agreement with the leaders of the Nationalist party that Ulster was not to be coerced. It never was the policy of the late Liberal Government to take coercive steps in Ireland. Why do not the Irish leaders come forward now and take up the burden of responsibility of government within the British Empire? Why do they not, by a spontaneous feeling of comradeship, win Ulster?"

"The Government is most anxious that the Irish question be pressed forward vigorously by which the British goes to the peace conference ready to bestow self-government upon Ireland. It is only the quarrels and disputes of the Irishmen themselves that prevent a solution to this great question. Let us pray they will labor to prepare a way by which they can enable this settlement of the Irish problem to be achieved so that Ireland will no longer remain the sick and ailing child of the British Empire, but will take her proud place with all those great national forces which have been woven together to make up the mighty empire which stands so high to-day."

"The financial question is becoming increasingly grave. We are burdened with an enormous debt, but about six-sevenths of our debt is due to ourselves. The difficulties connected with the war have been adjusted within our own borders, but the external debt is a far greater source of preoccupation. We are heavily in debt to the United States. We have sent to America \$2,000,000,000 in bullion and from \$4,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000 in securities which had been sold as a result of two generations of prosperous trade. The payment of interest on that debt and the loss of interest on securities previously held will impose a very serious burden in coming years. We incurred that burden, not for our own benefit, but for the Allies and Russia. As a result of these overseas liabilities we will have burdens such as we have never had before, but we will face these difficulties with courage, keeping our word in every respect."

GERMANS LEAVING FINLAND.

Hungarian Troops Have Begun Evacuation of Bohemia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Official advice to-day through neutral sources said that the German army of occupation was leaving Finland and that five German steamers held in Petrograd would be used to transport the soldiers home. A report from Helsinki said a Saxon regiment stationed there and a regiment of Lithuanians at Viborg already had embarked for Germany.

Hungarian troops which threatened to cause serious trouble by their continued stay in Bohemia have begun the evacuation of Prague, official advice received here to-day said. The *Narodni Listy* at Prague was quoted as saying that the troops would leave all of the Slovak provinces.

ASKS \$300,000 IN OIL SUIT.

Endicott Queen Accuses Bankers of Breach of Contract

For alleged breach of contract Endicott Queen wants \$300,000 from Adolph Benesch and Morris Rosenbaum of the banking and brokerage firm of A. B. Benesch & Co. Papers in the suit were filed yesterday.

Queen said the defendants agreed in March, 1917, to buy for \$400,000 1,000 acres of oil bearing land with an output of 400 barrels a day in Marion county, W. Va. They were \$50, he asserted, to form a corporation with a capital stock of \$1,500,000, of which \$500,000 was to be sold and \$500,000 equally divided between himself and the defendants.

When Frederick Bartlett, owner of the property, came to New York April 15, at his solicitation, Queen declared Benesch and Rosenbaum refused to buy the land, thereby causing him to suffer to the amount mentioned.

Goebel Conspirator Paroled.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 11.—Henry Foutsey, serving a life sentence for complicity in the murder in 1906 of William Goebel, Governor of Kentucky, was paroled to-night by the Board of Prison Control. He will leave the prison to-morrow. Goebel was assassinated as a result of a bitter political contest. Caleb Powers and several other persons were arrested in connection with the conspiracy.

Only One "BROMO QUININE" to get the full name. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Take for signature of E. W. GROVE. Sure & sold in One Day. 25c—40c.

TREPOFF PLANS NEW RUSS GOVERNMENT

Ex-Premier Reported as Head of Cabinet Being Formed in Stockholm.

AWAIT BOLSHIEVIKI FALL

Conference in Berlin Called Off by Wireless Following Charges of Plot.

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 11.—According to the *Dagens Nyheter*, the formation of a new Russian Government in Stockholm is contemplated. It is asserted that this Government will be headed by former Premier Alexander Feodorovich Trepofov, who is said to have recently arrived here.

Prince Vladimir Volkonsky, former Assistant Minister of the Interior; Baron Taube and Senator Jaselski are mentioned as members of the new Cabinet, which it is declared the Entente will support and which temporarily will carry on matters of state in Stockholm while awaiting the fall of the Bolsheviki.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 9 (delayed).—The German Cabinet has sent a wireless message to the Russian Government asking it not to send a delegation to Berlin for a conference planned for December 15. The reason given was the "present situation in Germany."

The Russian Bolsheviki delegates were invited by the executive committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council against the wishes of the Cabinet. The opposition of the Cabinet has been strengthened beyond doubt by accusations made by Adolph Joffe, the Bolsheviki Ambassador to Germany, who has made a statement saying that Ministers Haase, Barth and others were friendly toward him and actively seconded his plan to introduce Russian methods into Germany.

In spite of their denial M. Joffe's accusations have created a painful impression in many quarters.

BOLSHIEVIKS LOSE BATTLE.

Opposition Steps Threatened Attack on Ekaterinburg.

Special Wireless Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. OMSK, Dec. 2 (delayed).—The anti-Bolshevik forces to-day defeated the Bolsheviki force which threatened Ekaterinburg, taking a thousand prisoners and much booty.

Only Russian troops were engaged.

By the Associated Press.

ANCHORAGE, Dec. 10 (delayed).—The Bolsheviki forces were repulsed with considerable losses when they launched strong attacks against the Russian-American troops in the sector between the Dyina and the railroad near Narasovo Saturday.

Fighting in the snow clad forests, the Anglo-Russian troops captured considerable booty in a counter advance. On the Pinea sector the Russian-American troops have withdrawn to more tenable positions than the villages far up the river, which they recently captured.

NICHOLAS LEADS COSSACKS.

Ex-Commander in Chief Is Active in South Russia.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievich, former commander in chief of the Russian army, is now in command of a force of Cossacks in southern Russia, according to a Russian wireless message received here to-day.

His staff headquarters is at Ekaterinograd, southeast of Ekaterinburg.

750,000 HORSES FOR SALE.

British Army Will Begin Dispersal in Many Cities.

Special Wireless Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. LONDON, Dec. 11.—The British army is about to begin the dispersal of three-quarters of a million horses. The loss of horses in 1915 was 14½ per cent, in 1916 14 per cent, but in 1917 27 per cent, an increase due to heavy fighting and night bombing. As many horses as possible are to be sold in England.

The army has 10,000 mules in England, which the people do not want, buying mules being unpopular, although more economical than horses, as they eat less and suffer 50 per cent less sickness. The army has 100,000 horses and mules in Egypt, which it will try to sell there, as transport is unavailable.

Gen. Allenby reports that the people of Egypt, Syria and Palestine treat horses well. The sales in England will be next, 25,000 being offered, divided among many cities.

BRUSSELS BARS ENEMY GOODS.

All City Contracts to Contain Exclusion Clause.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 11.—The Board of Aldermen approved to-day a motion to insert in city contracts a clause barring the use of any product of German origin. For infraction of the new law the holder of the contract may be fined one quarter of the total amount involved.

The Aldermen recommended also that the city services should not ask estimates for work from citizens of enemy countries or from persons who have worked for or dealt with the enemy.

BELLANS
FOR INDIGESTION
6 BELLANS Hot Water Sure Relief

STIFF TERMS FOR LONGER ARMISTICE

Continued from First Page.

Great Britain, France and Italy are bound together on these matters.

This important understanding, which is to have such a pronounced effect on the peace programme, has not been kept from the public, though it is admitted here many have overlooked the real significance of the announcement made in this connection by the State Department November 5. The department gave the text of a "memorandum of observations" by the allied Governments to President Wilson with respect to his fourteen points. On the matter of British naval supremacy they stated:

"They (the Allies) must point out, however, that clause two, referring to what is usually described as the freedom of the seas, is open to various interpretations, some of which they could not accept. They must therefore reserve to themselves complete freedom on this subject when they enter the peace conference."

Might Have Prevented Armistice.

This was the outcome, it now has developed, of Great Britain's plea for the self-defence of the Empire, the existence of Britain and her colonies and the right to unquestioned continuance of her naval policy. The possibility of supplanting the dominance of the British fleet by an international agreement, and other phases of this question were threshed out thoroughly, with the result that France and Italy pledged themselves to make the British interpretation of freedom of the seas one of the fundamental and unchangeable bases of the entire peace discussion. It was necessary for this definite agreement to be reached in advance, as otherwise Great Britain would not have felt at liberty even to agree to the armistice.

Likewise had the Allies not guaranteed to France the right to "compensation from Germany for all damage done," there would have been no armistice.

Premier Clemenceau when asked what he intended to take from Germany by way of compensation is said to have replied: "Everything that can be moved." The French had the support of Great Britain and Italy before the meeting at Versailles for a policy of taking by force, if necessary, everything possible to provide the sinews of industrial life, coal, cattle, rolling stock, machinery, food, everything in fact that is justly due France as a result of Germany's four years of ravages.

Wilson Indorsed Stand.

The French pleaded their case so well at Versailles that President Wilson indorsed their stand, and an announcement to this effect was made here November 5. France as a matter of fact has been seriously crippled by the war, it is explained, and future financial recompense is not sufficient.

Both France and Germany lost about 4,000,000 men in the war, but the French population was \$9,000,000 compared to Germany's \$68,000,000, so the percentage of loss has been far greater. France has a large war debt to pay, while Germany raised her money from within. Taxes on the French people will be three times as great as they were before the war, and the number capable of engaging in productive pursuits has materially dwindled, so that this increased taxation must be borne by a greatly reduced number. Not an acre of Germany has been destroyed, while the most productive part of France has been laid waste.

In a more general way it was shown at Versailles that France must virtually have a free hand to fulfill her immediate needs, the French war expense or otherwise the French would inevitably drift toward extinction. As a matter of necessity, not revenge, Germany must be stripped of the bone, and France must have the first chance to do the stripping, it is explained.

German Influence Busy.

The President supported full compensation for France, but did not go on record as supporting the other vital features of the Entente agreement—freedom of the seas involving British naval supremacy. On the other hand, the President did not express opposition to the joint agreement of the Allies on this score. Diplomats here doubt seriously whether President Wilson really contemplates opposing one of the vital principles upon which the whole peace programme is based.

They believe that much of irresponsible talk about the President's determination to fight against British naval supremacy is inspired German propaganda, reinforced by those who do not understand the problems at issue and seek to give the President temporary popularity here by gratuitously placing him in the role of a crusader against British naval power.

Officials who expect much good may come of the President's visit abroad are and are hopeful of real results regard the efforts of certain politicians and others to stir up anti-British sentiment as very unfortunate and likely to embarrass the President seriously.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Marshal Foch has refused the request of the German armistice delegates that they be permitted to communicate with the provinces west of the Rhine now being occupied by the Allies. The Commander in chief declared that it was necessary to maintain the blockade of Germany as provided by the armistice.

Bay State Influenza Worse.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—The State Department of Health received reports of 1,859 cases of influenza to-day. Not all these had developed in the last twenty-four hours, as many communities sent in reports covering from two to four days. Twenty-four deaths were recorded.

BOOKS
for
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Bookellers to the World
4th Ave. & 27th St., New York.

ADOR HEADS SWISS REPUBLIC.

He Receives 122 Votes Out of a Possible 188.

BERNE, Dec. 11.—Gustave Ador, member of the Swiss Federal Council and president of the international committee of the Red Cross, was elected president of the Swiss Confederation to-day for the year 1919. Mr. Ador received 122 votes out of a possible 188.

Mr. Ador was elected a member of the Swiss Federal Council last year in succession to Dr. Arthur Hoffmann. In 1910 Mr. Ador, after the death of Mr. Moynier, became president of the international committee of the Red Cross, and in 1912 he visited the United States to attend the International Red Cross conference at Washington.

Since the outbreak of the European war Mr. Ador has had an opportunity to prove his skill and talents as an organizer. He founded the new world famous agency of the prisoners of war, the main purpose of which was to act as intermediary between prisoners and their families or friends. He started the undertaking in his private residence. It was Mr. Ador who was largely responsible for the exchange of wounded or ill prisoners by the belligerents.

GERMAN SOVIETS DOOMED BY ALLIES

Continued from First Page.

Courier, to-day makes a bitter attack on the election regulations, declaring that many of the voters will not be able to vote. It attacks Premier Eisner for his alleged statement that "the national assembly can and must be altered if found to be in contradiction to the masses of the people." The paper says that the Premier's statement means he is prepared to have his own kind of an assembly at all costs.

ALL CLASSES IN NEW COUNCIL.

Heavily Soviet Succeeded by Broader Group.

By the Associated Press.

DAIMSTADT, Hesse, Dec. 10 (delayed).—The Hessian Workmen's, Peasants' and Soldiers' Council has been dissolved and will be replaced by the "People's Council for the Republic of Hesse."

This council will include representatives of all classes of the people, not Socialists alone.

SWISS HOLD GERMAN COURIER.

Messenger to Working Classes Bore Liebknecht Pamphlets.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The Swiss police have arrested a courier of the Stuttgart Socialist Council on his way to Zurich, according to the *Tagblatt* of Berlin. In the man's baggage were many pamphlets signed by Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the German Radical Socialist leader.

The courier declared that his mission was to inform the Swiss working classes of the real objectives of the German revolution. He is being detained, pending an investigation.

WANTS POLISH DETACHMENTS.

Pilsudski Asks Wilson to Send Them to Poland.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Brig.-Gen. Pilsudski, the Polish Minister of War, has requested Marshal Foch to forward the following message to President Wilson:

"In the name of the Polish army, of which I am the head, I have the honor to ask that you kindly consent that the Polish detachments under the American flag be sent to Poland as quickly as possible for incorporation in the Polish army."

An Amsterdam despatch of Monday quoted the Warsaw correspondent of the *Free Press* of Bremen to the effect that Polish-American troops had embarked at Havre for Danzig, West Prussia. It was added the troops would have headquarters at Posen and would occupy the provinces of Posen and Silesia.

BULGARS TRIED FOR TREASON.

Ex-Premier's Son-in-law and Two Generals Are Accused.

Special Wireless Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. SOFIA, Dec. 11.—Dr. Christo Georgiev, son-in-law of former Premier Radoslavoff of Bulgaria, has been arraigned on charges of treason and bribery.

Gen. Naidenoff, formerly Minister of War, and Gen. Tantiloff, the Bulgarian Military Plenipotentiary to Bucharest, are being prosecuted on similar charges.

MME. SCHWIMMER TO BE OUT.

Switzerland Questions Regularity of Her Appointment.

By the Associated Press.

BERNE, Dec. 11.—Mme. Rodika Schwimmer, one of the chief members of the Ford peace mission to Europe, and lately hailed as Hungary's first Ambassador to Switzerland, will be recalled by the Hungarian Government, it is said.

Mme. Schwimmer was not regularly accredited to Switzerland, according to Camille Decoppet, chief of the Military Department of the republic, who said to-day that her mission was only a provisional one.

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COBLENZ SHOWS NO HATRED OF YANKS

Civilians, Still Praising German Army, Make Merry in Cafes.

FOOD PRICES VERY HIGH

Hindenburg Has Halted Demobilization of Troops, Is Report.

By PERRY ROBINSON.

Special Wireless Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Coblenz, Dec. 11.—The American troops at Coblenz have met a reception somewhat more cordial than at Treves, although for some days previous the evident desire of the Americans not to antagonize the civilian population had a marked effect. In Treves the Americans studiously refrained from measures which might appear to have been inspired by a desire to treat the Germans in the zone of occupation as the Germans treated the French and the Belgian civilian population in the four years in which they had occupied invaded territory.

The attitude of the American Army of Occupation is calculated to impress the inhabitants that the people of the United States have no animosity against the German people. On the other hand, the German people show that it looks to America as its best friend and relies on the United States to obtain the most favorable peace terms. As a natural result there is an atmosphere of mutual consideration here.

Here as in Treves the homegoing Germans received a great welcome from the civil population. All Germans assert the army returned unbeaten. Certainly the attitude of the inhabitants of Coblenz is not that of a beaten people. In the evening the cafes are crowded with well dressed men and women and there is music and animation in all the brightly lighted resorts.

The food conditions in Coblenz appear to be similar to those in Treves. The poorer people are strictly rationed, but what they can get is sold cheap at prices fixed by the burgomaster. All surplus of food is in the hands of speculators and can be bought by those who have the money. A small fish costs eight marks (\$2); sixteen marks (\$4) is charged to the people for a small omelette. What seems to be needed urgently is a more equitable distribution of available supplies.

Persistent rumors are current here that Hindenburg has stopped the demobilization of the German army and has refused to comply with the demands of the Socialists that the returning soldiers be sent as soon as possible to their homes.

YANKS IN COBLENZ MEET KRIS KRINGLE

By the Associated Press.

COBLENZ, Dec. 9 (delayed).—The flutter of excitement caused by the arrival of the American troops yesterday having subsided, Coblenz settled down to-day to taking the occupation of the city by the armed khaki clad soldiers as a matter of course.

In a proclamation by the burgomaster children are forbidden to stay in the streets after 6 P. M., while all civilians must be off the streets by 11 o'clock each night. The proclamation also forbids the gathering of more than three persons in the streets.

Tons of worn German army uniforms have been turned over to the junk dealers of Coblenz, the uniforms having been left in the barracks by discharged soldiers. From one large school, formerly used by the German army as a barracks, the junk dealers' wagons were engaged all day to-day in hauling away the war worn army clothing. Some of the coats and trousers are in such condition that it will be possible to dye them and make them available for civilian use, while other uniforms are too far gone to be available for this purpose. These will be turned into rags and utilized for various other purposes.

GLEAVES HONORED AT DINNER.

Vice-Admiral and Associates Form War Service Society.

Vice-Admiral Albert Gleaves, who has made a notable record in charge of the convoying forces in the United States Navy, was tendered a complimentary dinner by 300 of his brother officers at the Cafe des Artistes, 1 West Sixty-seventh street, last night.

The only other guest was Major Gen. Shanks, commander of the local port of embarkation. The spread was in the nature of a get-together dinner of the officers of the transport service as well as an occasion of celebrating the elevation of the honor guest to the Vice-Admiralty. Rear Admiral Hilary Jones presided and Capt. Dismukes was the toastmaster. Other officers present were Capt. Kellogg, Olmstead, Hiskely, Pollock, Williams, Casey, Morgan, Bostwick, Day, Stirling and Luby, and Commander Henderson.

Light on Wilson Proposals.

"Double-neutrals" experienced much inconvenience by reason of them, but would the United States have refrained in a life and death struggle from using any of such measures?"

As a result of informal conversations regarding President Wilson's freedom of the seas proposals the British Government is now in possession of the first in the world. There, expressed accurately and generously, is the first essential of the British policy.

"The second essential to be borne in mind is the revolution in maritime warfare caused by the changes in the size of armies, the changes in weapons and munitions and in modern commerce. The pressure exercised upon Germany has not been due to any single measure but to a series of measures directed to one end and dictated by modern developments. Not merely orders in council as to neutral vessels but the imposing of conditions as to the supply of coal, liberal treatment of neutrals whose ships were detained or requisitioned, blacklists, reasonable agreements with neutrals as to supplies of necessities on conditions—these and other measures collected according to circumstances made the so-called commercial blockade a formidable weapon of attack.

"The former Emperor, entitled to the right of sanctuary in Holland and therefore his return to Germany cannot be demanded, according to a statement made to-day by Jonkhoeer Beer-enbruck in the lower Chamber of Parliament during a debate on the visit of the former Emperor to Holland."

The Premier said the Government would have preferred that the former Emperor had not chosen Holland as a refuge, but that he came as a private individual after renouncing his throne without direct or indirect notification of his intended arrival.

CEDARWOOD
Many men used to have difficulty tying the right sort of knot with a medium, long-pointed collar. So we designed Cedarwood.
E. W. WILSON

BRITISH WILL HOLD FIRM GRIP AT SEA

Expert of London "Times" Expresses Satisfaction at Roosevelt's Support.

TO YIELD NO BIG POINT

Wilson's Proposals Not Expected to Come in Conflict With England's.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Expounding the British view of the freedom of the seas, the legal correspondent of the *Times*, after dealing among other things with the lessons of the war regarding naval operations as they appear to him, describes the main British position as follows:

"A readiness to continue as heretofore the freedom of the seas in times of peace, which has been carried out by England, for example as to the admission of foreign vessels to coastwise trade, more than by any other important commercial country, and to agree to the conversion into a free sea of any sea now treated as a closed sea."

"A strong conviction, greatly strengthened and hardened by the lessons of this war, to maintain the minimum of safety for our people and empire and to be no party to any agreement conflicting or tampering with it."

"A belief that the conditions of warfare are so changing that we must be careful to protect ourselves against perils ahead."

"A readiness to consider any changes put forward by neutrals consistent with these essentials."

"A desire to cooperate in rendering impossible hideous crimes committed at sea."

"A readiness as far as is compatible with safety in the full sense to promote any practicable scheme for a league of nations."

"In short, a firm resolution as to essentials and an open mind as to secondary matters."

No One Sided Disarmament.

In leading up to his conclusion the correspondent says:

"The more the British point of view is understood the more it will commend itself to impartial opinion. The closer we look at the question from the American angle the more the differences are likely to be diminished. We are dealing with the world as it is, and so far as 'the freedom of the seas' interferes with the protection of our vital interests it means a one-sided disarmament to the detriment of England and England only."